DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 233 192 CE 036 682

TITLE The Single Needle Lockstitch Machine. [Setting a Collar.] Module 5.
INSTITUTION South Carolina State Dept. of Education, Columbia. Office of Vocational Education.
PUB DATE 83
NOTE 25p.; For related documents, see CE 034 361, CE 036 656, and CE 036 679-697.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Behavioral Objectives; *Clothing Instruction; *Equipment; Home Economics; Independent Study; Learning Activities; Learning Modules; Needle Trades; Occupational Home Economics; Occupational Information; Postsecondary Education; Secondary Education; *Sewing Instruction; *Sewing Machine Operators
IDENTIFIERS *Collars (Clothing); *Sewing Machines; South Carolina

ABSTRACT

This module on sewing collars, one in a series on the single needle lockstitch sewing machine for student self-study, contains three sections. Each section includes the following parts: an introduction, directions, an objective, learning activities, student information, student self-check, check-out activities, and an instructor's final checklist. The sections cover the following topics: setting a circle collar, setting a sandwich collar, and making or running collars. The material is illustrated with line drawings. (KC)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

E Knight

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Dr. Charlie G. Williams, State Superintendent of Education

Division of Instruction
Sidney B. Cooper, Deputy Superintendent

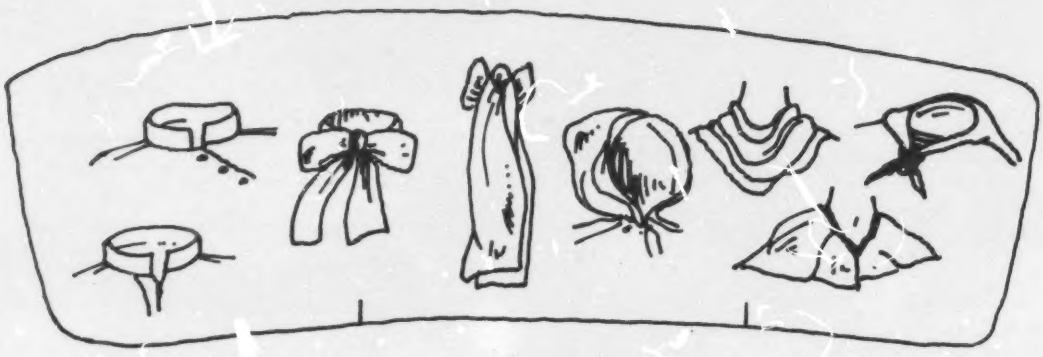
Office of Vocational Education
Dr. Moody M. Oswald, Jr., Director

Vocational Curriculum Development Section
Dr. Robert T. Benson, Chief Supervisor

South Carolina Department of Education: An Equal Opportunity Agency
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Copyright 1983

setting a circle collar



SETTING A COLLAR
(CIRCLE METHOD)

INTRODUCTION

The many different types of collars used in the manufacture of ready to wear garments provide for variety in design. In this module you will learn to recognize collar types. You will also learn one of the basic methods for setting collars.

DIRECTIONS

Read the Objective. If you think that you can accomplish this Objective now, turn to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

If you feel you are not able to accomplish this Objective now, look at the Learning Activities. Begin the Learning Activities and as soon as you feel you are ready, turn to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

OBJECTIVE

Given garment sections, circle-type collar sections, lockstitch machine, scissors, and thread, set a circle collar. The collar must retain its original shape, be free of wrinkles and bulk, and lie flat against the garment.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. VIEW a demonstration on setting a collar using the circle method.
2. READ Student Information, SETTING A CIRCLE COLLAR.
3. COMPLETE Student Self-Check, SETTING A CIRCLE COLLAR.
4. SELECT at least two styles of collars and practice setting them using the circle method.
5. TURN to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

Setting A Circle Collar

Match the collar to notches in neck, sewing only the underside of the collar to the bodice. Be sure the seam of the collar is even with the bodice front (Figure 1).

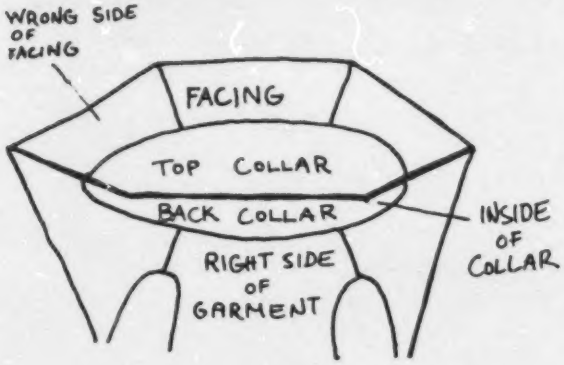


Figure 1

Fold the outside edge of the collar back over the seam. Be sure the right side of the collar is together with the inside seam. Sew from end of collar to notch. Trim and turn (Figure 2).

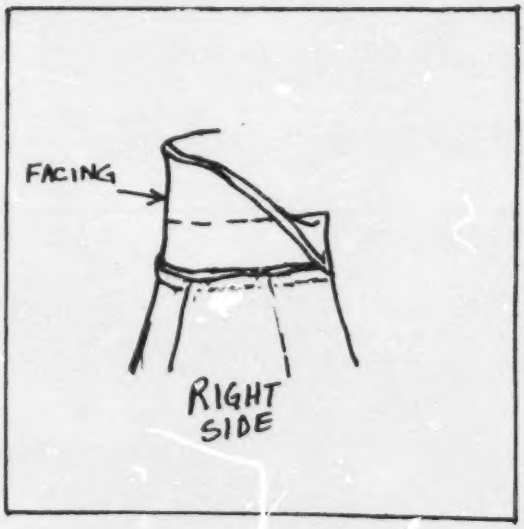


Figure 2

The center back seam is open. Clip the seam; fold under and stitch 1/16 inch from shoulder seam to shoulder seam. The seam is covered with the closing of the collar (Figure 3).

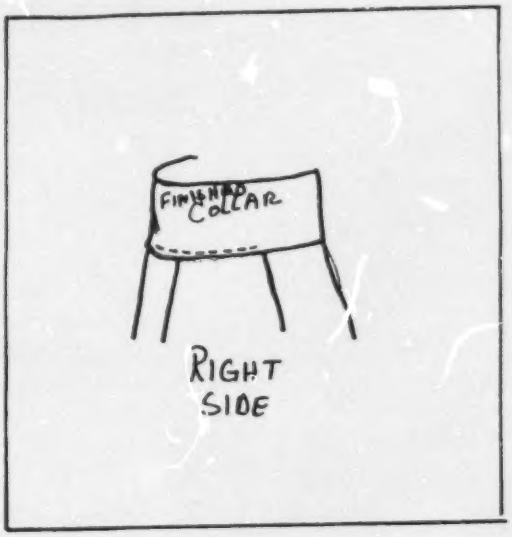


Figure 3

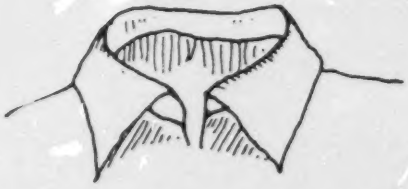
Figure 4 shows the types of collars which can be set by the circle method.

COLLAR STYLES MADE BY THE BASIC CIRCLE METHOD

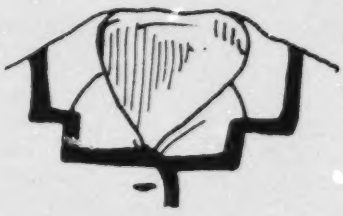
Tie and Ascot

Band

Turtleneck



Pointed



Notched

Figure 4

STUDENT SELF-CHECK

Setting A Circle Collar

Write the answers to the following statements on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Name two styles used in setting a circle collar.

2. Use back neck facing only with a circle collar. (True or false)

3. Tie collars require a facing. (True or false)

4. What is the difference between trim and clip?

5. Why should you not interface the ascot?

CHECK-OUT ACTIVITIES

The statement below explains the activities you must be able to complete in order to finish this module. After you go through the activities, your instructor will rate your performance using the Instructor's Final Checklist, SETTING A CIRCLE COLLAR.

Your instructor will provide you with garment sections, collar sections, interfacing, lockstitch machine, scissors, and thread. Set two collars using the circle method.

Student _____

Date _____

Instructor's Final Checklist

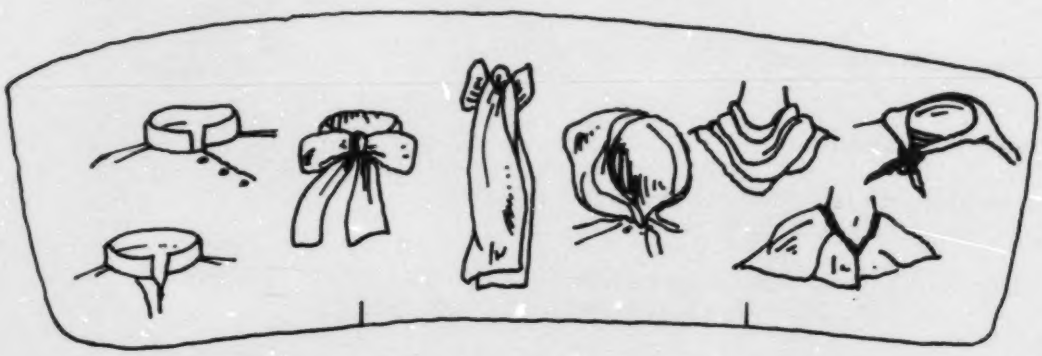
Check the student's performance in the following elements of setting a circle collar.

Place an X in the appropriate box indicating not accomplished, partially accomplished, or fully accomplished. If, because of special circumstances, the item was impossible to complete, place an X in the "Not Applicable" box.

Performance Level: All items must receive a rating of FULLY ACCOMPLISHED (or Not Applicable). If any items are rated Not Accomplished or Partially Accomplished, the student and instructor will discuss this and decide which learning activities must be repeated.

	Student Performance			
	Not Applicable	Not Accomplished	Partially Accomplished	Fully Accomplished
The student set two circle collars. Each one:				
a. Retained its original shape.	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Was wrinkle free.	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Was free of bulk.	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Lay flat against the garment.	( )	( )	( )	( )

setting a sandwich collar



SETTING A COLLAR
(Sandwich Metnod)

INTRODUCTION

The many different types of collars used in the manufacture of ready to wear garments provide for variety in design. In this module you will learn to recognize collar types. You will also learn one of the basic methods for setting collars.

DIRECTIONS

Read the Objective. If you think that you can accomplish this Objective now, turn to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

If you feel you are not able to accomplish this Objective now, look at the Learning Activities. Begin the Learning Activities and as soon as you feel you are ready, turn to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

OBJECTIVE

Given garment sections, sandwich-type collar sections, interfacing, lockstitch machine, scissors, and thread, set a sandwich collar. The collar must retain its original shape, be free of wrinkles and bulk, and lie flat against the garment.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. VIEW a demonstration on sewing out different types of collars.
2. READ Student Information, SETTING A SANDWICH COLLAR.
3. COMPLETE Student Self-Check, SETTING A SANDWICH COLLAR.
4. SELECT at least two styles of collars and practice sewing out and setting them using the sandwich method.
5. TURN to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

STUDENT INFORMATION

Setting A Sandwich Collar

Sew the back neck facing to front facing. Be sure to match notches at shoulder seam.

Match center of collar to either center back or center front of garment according to specifications.

Place facing down on collar. The collar should be between the bodice and the facing. This is where the method derives the name sandwich collar. Stitch on the required seam allowance.

Fold the facing back with the seam and staystitch a 1/16 inch seam. This stitching keeps the facing in place (Figure 5).

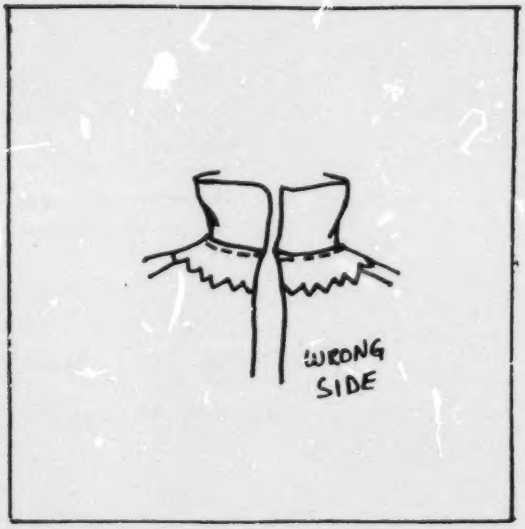


Figure 5

Figure 6 shows the types of collars which can be set by the sandwich method.

COLLAR STYLES MADE BY THE BASIC SANDWICH METHOD

MANDARIN

BAND

HOODED

COWL NECK

CAPE

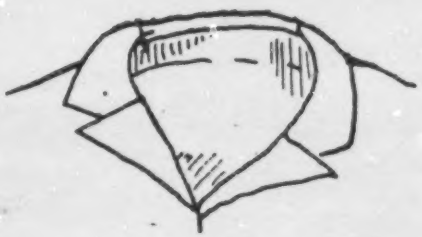
SAILOR

WING

PETER PAN

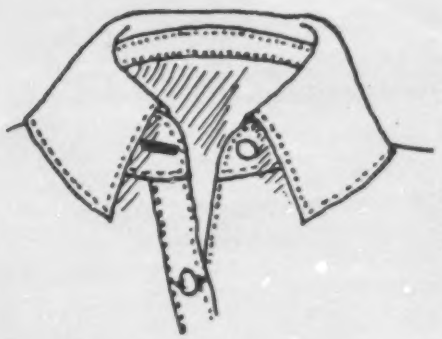
POINTED

ROUND



CONVERTIBLE

SHAWL



SHIRT COLLAR

Figure 6

STUDENT SELF-CHECK

Setting A Sandwich Collar

Write the answers to the following statements on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Name two styles used in setting a sandwich collar.
2. Use back neck facing with a sandwich collar. (True or false)
3. The collar should be placed between the _____ and the _____.
4. Why should the seam be staystitched with the facing down?

CHECK OUT-ACTIVITIES

The statement below explains the activities you must be able to complete in order to finish this module. After you go through the activities, your instructor will rate your performance using the Instructor's Final Checklist, SETTING A SANDWICH COLLAR.

Your instructor will provide you with garment sections, collar sections, interfacing, lockstitch machine, scissors, and thread. Set two collars using the sandwich method.

Student _____

Date _____

Instructor's Final Checklist

Check the student's performance in the following elements of setting a sandwich collar.

Place an X in the appropriate box indicating not accomplished, partially accomplished, or fully accomplished. If, because of special circumstances, the item was impossible to complete, place an X in the "Not Applicable" box.

Performance Level: All items must receive a rating of FULLY ACCOMPLISHED (or Not Applicable). If any items are rated Not Accomplished or Partially Accomplished, the student and instructor will discuss this and decide which learning activities must be repeated.

	Student Performance			
	Not Applicable	Not Accomplished	Partially Accomplished	Fully Accomplished
The student set two sandwich collars. Each one:				
a. Retained its original shape.	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Was wrinkle free.	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Was free of bulk.	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Lay flat against the garment.	( )	( )	( )	( )

making (or running) collars

MAKING OR RUNNING COLLARS

INTRODUCTION

The many different types of collars used in the manufacture of ready to wear garments provide for variety in design. In this module you will learn to recognize collar types.

DIRECTIONS

Read the Objective. If you think that you can accomplish this Objective now, turn to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

If you feel you are not able to accomplish this Objective now, look at the Learning Activities. Begin the Learning Activities and as soon as you feel you are ready, turn to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

OBJECTIVE

Given garment sections, collar sections, interfacing, lockstitch machine, scissors, and thread, make a collar. The collar must retain its original shape, be free of wrinkles and bulk and lie flat.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

1. READ Student Information, MAKING (OR RUNNING) COLLARS.
2. VIEW a demonstration on making the different types of collars.
3. COMPLETE Student Self-Check, MAKING (OR RUNNING) COLLARS.
4. TURN to the Check-Out Activity and follow the instructions.

STUDENT INFORMATION

Making or Running Collars

In the manufacture of garments, making collars is a separate operation from setting the collars.

Most collars consist of an upper collar and an under collar or facing. Collars are frequently interfaced to provide extra body. Interfacing is a lightweight fabric that is attached when the collar is sewn out. Press-on interfacing such as Stayflex® is bonded to the top of collar before the collar is sewn out. There are three basic steps.

1. Make collar.
2. Trim and turn collar.
3. Topstitch collar (optional).

TURTLENECK

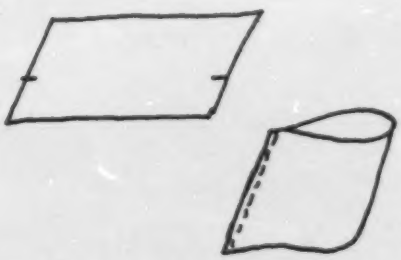


Figure 7

The turtleneck collar is sewn in a circle (Figure 7). This collar is set in the garment with the same method as the pointed collar and can be overlocked to the neckline.

PETER PAN

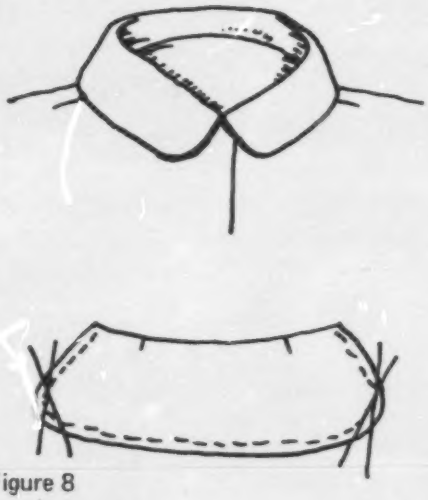


Figure 8

The peter pan collar is sewn out, cut away and pressed. These twin collars are usually joined at the center.

The collar in Figure 8 is sewn out and the points cut away. The seam allowance should not overlap when the collar is turned and pressed.

COWL NECK

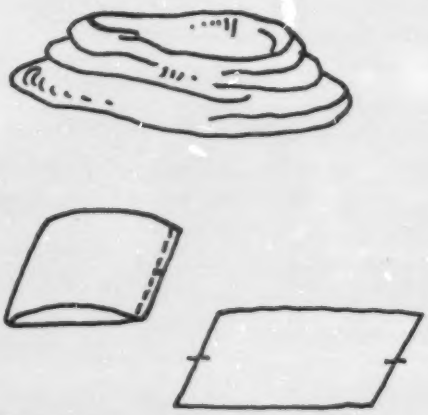


Figure 9

The cowl neck collar should be joined together as illustrated in Figure 9. The sewing out is the same procedure as is used with the turtleneck.

TIE AND ASCOT

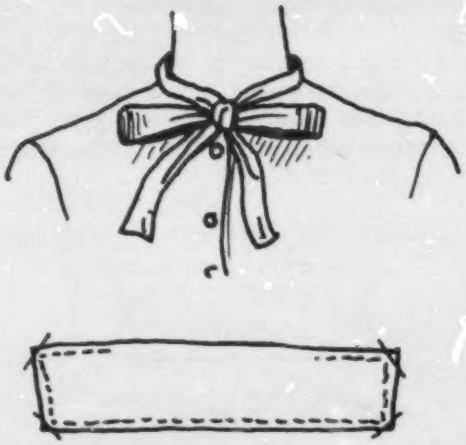


Figure 10

The tie and ascot type collar should be sewn out, clipped and turned as shown in Figure 10.

HOODED

Figure 11

The hooded collar should be sewn out with the edge finished (Figure 11).

The center front should match and the hood should open with the right sides together (Figure 12).

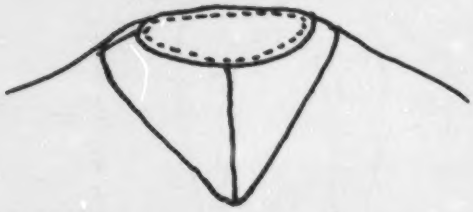


Figure 12

SHAWL

Figure 13

The shawl collar is sewn out with the facing to the collar (Figure 13). More detail is shown in Figure 14.

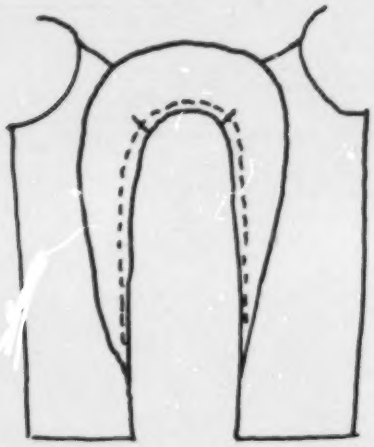


Figure 14

The collar is sewn to the garment. The facing is sewn into the seam where the collar is attached to the garment.

SHIRT

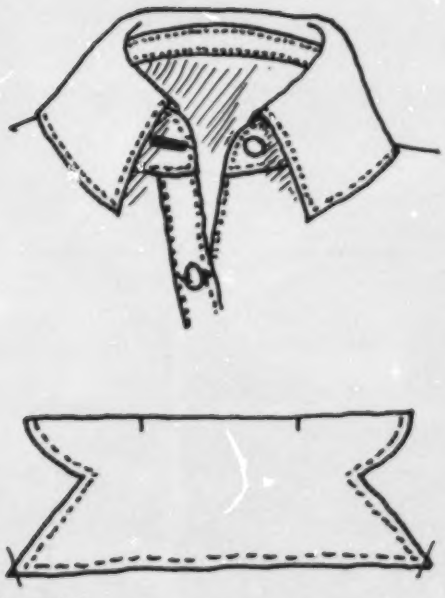


Figure 15

The shirt collar is sewn out with a band look, cut away, and pressed (Figure 15).

The collar is then sewn to the garment with only a seam allowance at the end of the garment. The facing is sewn over the collar-setting seam. See Figure 16 for more detail.

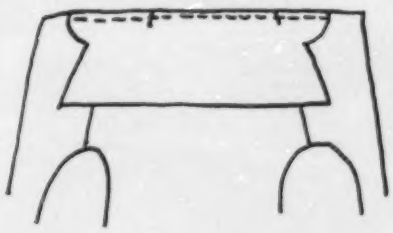


Figure 16

SAILOR

Figure 17

The sailor collar is sewn out, clipped, turned and pressed (Figure 17).

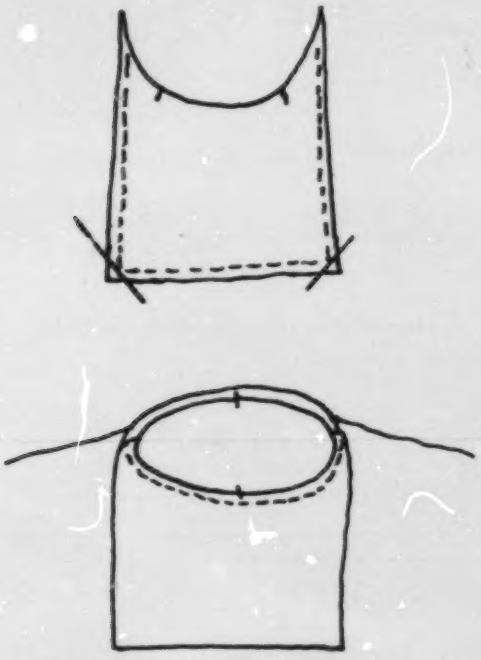


Figure 18

Figure 18 shows the corners being clipped and how the sailor collar should be sewn in the neckline.

ROUND

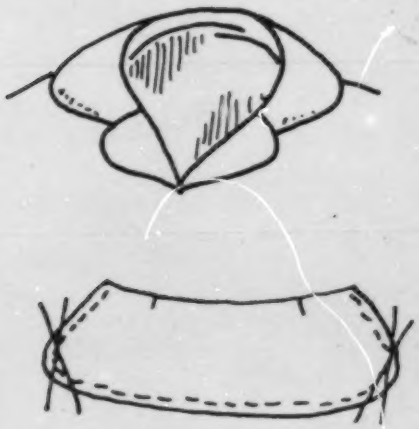


Figure 19

The round collar is sewn out and the points are cut away (Figure 19). The seam allowance should not overlap when the collar is turned and pressed.

Stitch under collar and collar to front edge. Attach only the under collar to the back neck edge. Clip collar and under collar to seam line at shoulder line.

Turn front facing extension to the outside on top of the collar. Stitch entire neck seam keeping all raw edges even. Be careful not to catch the upper collar in seam. Turn seam, clip curves and turn facing to inside. Turn under the seam allowance of the upper collar across back neck edge and stitch it to neck seam.

CONVERTIBLE

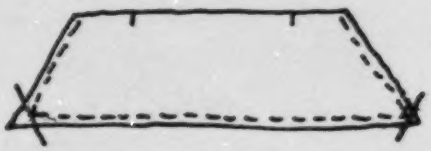


Figure 20

The convertible collar is sewn out, clipped, turned and pressed (Figure 20). This collar is set to the garment at the stitches with the front of the jacket forming the lapel.

BAND (STAND UP) COLLAR

A band collar is sewn out with the bottom collar edgestitched (Figure 21). The top collar is stitched and the corners clipped.

This procedure should fill the corner when turned without overlapping. The collar is then pressed and stitched front and back with the seam allowance across the bottom of the collar.

The collar and facing are then sewn to the garment. This seam sandwiches the collar to the garment.

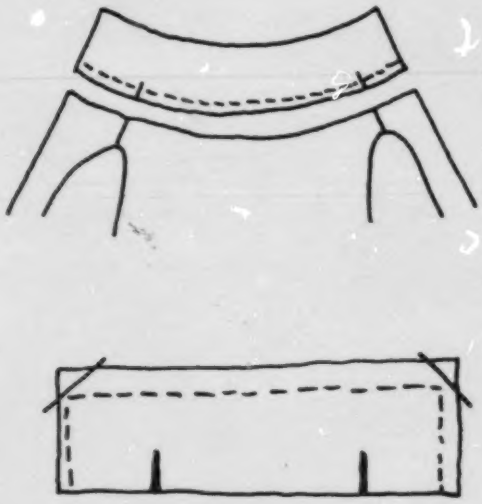


Figure 21

MANDARIN COLLAR

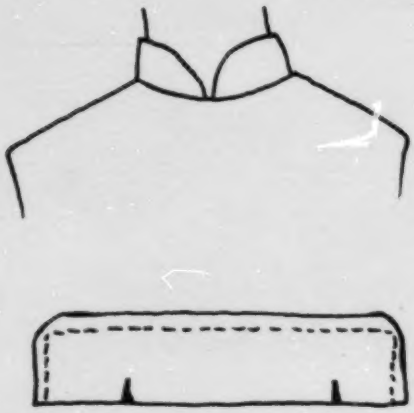


Figure 22

This collar is sewn out by the same method as the band collar (Figure 22). The mandarin collar is set like the band collar with the facing sewn to the bodice.

CAPE COLLAR

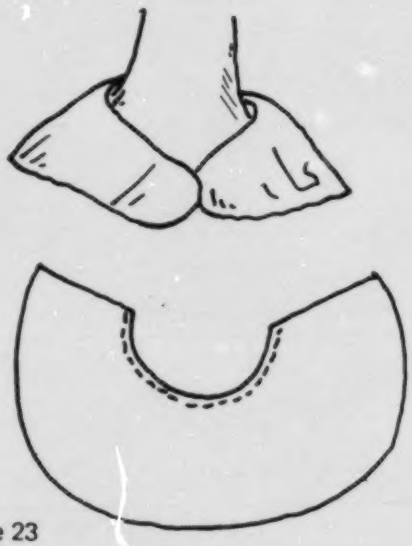


Figure 23

The cape collar should have a finished edge (Figure 23). It should be set in the neckline, and the facing should be sewn on the top. Edgestitch to keep the facing from rolling back.

POINTED COLLAR

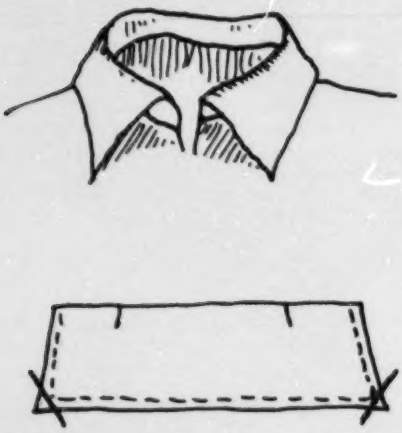


Figure 24

The collar is first sewn out, clipped, turned and pressed (Figure 24). The pointed collar is sewn to the garment with no extension for the lapel. Only seam allowance is left for the facing seam.

See Figure 25 for more detail.

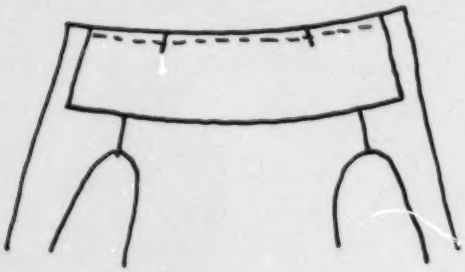


Figure 25

NOTCHED COLLAR

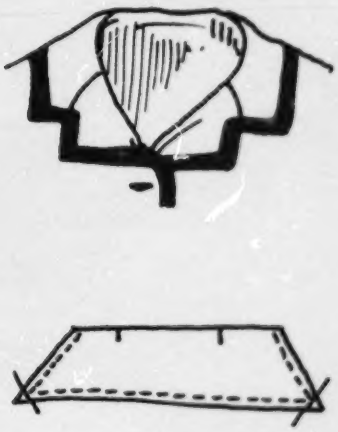


Figure 26

The notched collar is sewn out, clipped, turned and pressed (Figure 26). This collar is set to the garment at the notches, the front of the jacket forming the lapel.

STUDENT SELF-CHECK

Making (or Running)

Write the answers to the following statements on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Where should the Stayflex® be pressed?
2. Why should you cut away corners?
3. What are the three basic steps in interfacing a collar?
4. The band collar is sewn using the same method as the mandarin collar. (True or false)

CHECK-OUT ACTIVITIES

The statement below explains the activities you must be able to complete in order to finish this module. After you go through the activities, your instructor will rate your performance using the Instructor's Final Checklist, MAKING (OR RUNNING) COLLARS.

Your instructor will provide you with garment sections, collar sections, interfacing, lockstitch machine, scissors, and thread. Make two collars using the circle and sandwich methods.

Student _____

Date _____

Instructor's Final Checklist

Check the student's performance in the following elements of making or running collars.

Place an X in the appropriate box indicating not accomplished, partially accomplished, or fully accomplished. If, because of special circumstances, the item was impossible to complete, place an X in the "Not Applicable" box.

Performance Level: All items must receive a rating of FULLY ACCOMPLISHED (or Not Applicable). If any items are rated Not Accomplished or Partially Accomplished, the student and instructor will discuss this and decide which learning activities must be repeated.

	Student Performance			
	Not Applicable	Not Accomplished	Partially Accomplished	Fully Accomplished
The student made two collars; one using the circle method and one using the sandwich method.				
a. Each collar retained its original shape.	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Each was wrinkle free.	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Each was free of bulk.	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Each lay flat.	( )	( )	( )	( )